WILMINGTON POST

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VAHONE, THE UNDAUNTED

STATESMAN AND PATRIOT. It is one of the banes of political life that every generous and manly effort to repair past errors must run the rauntlet of misrepresentation and reprosch, prepared by those who urge the claims of consistency when every other inducement to continuance in evil has been reprobated and ignored. To such a trial has Gen. Mahone been subjected ever since the conscience of apatriotic statesman exerted its ascendency over the tricks and wiles of expediency, devised by time-serving politicians, who felt that partisan dominion we the breath and essence of their live. That Gen. Mahone might have held my position of prominence-we cape near saying "honor"-in the mots of the bourbon cohorts goes for the saying. It was our personal good fortune to hear a Democratic ex-judge of Richmond, an unrelenting funder, and one of the ablest and purest men n that state, say not very long ago that he regarded Gen. Mahone as one of the ablest and most honorable of the great men who have preserved to The Old Dominion" her immortal name. What, then, but devotion to the right could have inspired him to turn his back on old friends and cherished

associations? His prominence in, and familiarity with the inner workings of the Democracy of his state gave him an opportunity of seeing, in their undisguised hideousness and treachery. the Machinations of that party, and, like a noble, brave, generous and hon est man, he has divorced himself a vincalo from such a dark and disgraceful alliance. When taunted with defection from principle, and sought to be degraded below the level of even his as-

nd words of "Marmion "And if thou say'st I'm not the peer Highland or lowland, far or near

Lord Angus, thou hast lied! We seldom "drop into poetry," but it is the language of fearless and faithful souls, and if men like Gen. Mahone, uniting the heroic and the practical, can give them such harmonious blending, we venture to follow humbly in his footsteps and declare that the nursery of statesmen has not lost the breed of noble blood while she boasts such sons.

Letter from Idaho. SHOSHONE, IDAMO, Oct. 2, 1883.

Button Post :- As many of your readers have probably never heard of Shoshone, for it is only one year old, I will inform them that they will find it by following the Oregon Short line Railway from its junction with the Union Pacific in Wyoming, through that territory into Idaho, and along the road in this territory to its junction with the Wood River branch, running north, Commercially, Shoshone has not yet materially influenced the markets of the world by its sales or purchases, and I am afraid the same thing may be truthfully said of its productions; but then remember, reader, it is barely one year old, yet it contains a repulation of some 6,000 people, a good hotel, and about one hundred stores and dwellings. It is to have machine and car shops, and being situated cen bally, will in the future become the silroad centre; at any rate so those redict who own town lots.

But fifty miles from Shoshone north m the Wood River branch of the Orein Short Line Railway, is the great aining region of Idaho. In this region be several pretty, thrifty towns; Haiby, on Wood River, the largest, conmining some 3,000 people; Bellevue, sheated on the same stream, five miles buth, and Galena and Ketchum north and west. From these towns come the bars of silver bullion from which is here towns all present evidences of brift and go-aheadativeness. Everyis stirring and active; prices of acter of the show. chandise are high, but money is is building a handsome brick hotel and The captain is looking well, but we are Plaite court house, has laid out a mile sorry of the fact of his wife's bad vanits and other conveniences.

cottages that would, in point of architecture, do no discredit to "the states," trade.

I am informed that the valley of excellent quality of oats raised there this summer.

In all these towns "law and order" prevail in a remarkable degree, the laws being strict and strictly enforced.

The population here, as in all mining egions, is necessarily cosmopolitan, but a more open-hearted, pleasant people you would travel far to find. Every one works, and does it good humoredly. Of an evening you may see the miner just from under the ground, with his rough clothes and hob nailed shoes. holding pleasant confab with the doctor or lawyer, in their professional black. Class distinctions are unknown here, honesty in business and respectability being the only qualification society demands ere its opens its doors to s stranger.

All have confidence in the future of their respective towns and evince a degree of public spirit that wolud asonish some of the good people of Wilmington. There is no such word in their yocabulars as fail. Whatever they undertake they push to a successful termination; anything for the general good or convenience brings them all together at once.

What would strike a North Caroinian's attention in this country is the absence of church edifices. As I said before, crime is almost unknown, and so is religion; that is in its outward demonstrations, but I venture to say that there is no less morality within the breasts of those out here who seldom see inside a church than with those who reside where churches are factory and confectionery to the store plentifully distributed and regularly vacated by Messrs. Holmes & Watters. patronized; but, to use the language of one of the oldest inhabitants, "the folks don't seem to hanker arter churches as much as they mout"-probably being influenced by their eastern brothers' experiences who have "hankered."

The Oregon Short Line has crossed the Boise River and is pushing on for duck is added to the list that has gone Oregon. When its objective point is before. One family has lost as many reached, it will be the great short line as thirty ducks. mihots, no wonder his intrepid and haughty temper found utterance in the migration and settlement a heretofore unknown country, rich in minerals woods and farm lands. Already immigration has set in this way, and with the \$500,000 botel and grounds at the Shoshone Falls, on Snake River, which are 18 feet higher than the Niagra Falls, which will be built next summer and the celebrated Soda Springs already well patronized, at which the railroad company are going to build a fine hotel, and are now making extensive improvements, this heretofore almost unknown country will be brought

> into notice. At Hailey, on August 21st, I saw an icicle seven inches long, which had formed during the night, and at 230 p. m. that same afternoon the temperature in the shade was 82 degrees.

· Ex-REB. PERSONALS.

Gen. S. H. Manning, our worthy sheriff, has returned from his northern trip with his family. We are glad to inform his many friends that the General has nearly recovered his health, and if he keeps on he will soon be the same old Manning of 1870. He looks better than he has for ten years, we are glad to say.

Mr. George R. French has returned from Henderson, where he has been spending the summer with his daughters. We had the pleasure of shaking his hand a few days ago, and he looks vigorous again. In fact he has improved very much. His friends were much delighted to see him sgain looking so exceedingly well, and we congratulate him and his family on his successful recovery.

Zera Semon, this faithful and successful fraud, has at last left our city for the benefit of the city. He has gone for the good of the fools of Wilmington, who were not able to take care of their money. The bigger the fraud and the bigger the rascal, the bigger the crowd in this city, and all hade our circulating coin medium. he will have to do is to advertise in Carolina Central Railroad company, is certain papers and a good local is guarauteed, it matters not about the char-

Capt. Jos. W. Etheridge, superiotendent of the life saving service of the the building, preparatory to comtendent of the life saving service of the work of transformation. The stamped upon everything. Hailey urday, accompanied by his good lady. offices are intended to be very fine and building a hail by provided with

long and two hundred feet broad boule- health, and sincerely hope she may revard, with shade trees on either side cover soon. Capt. Etheridge has charge and limpid streams of water running of the coast of North Carolina and a along their roots the full length of the portion of Virginia, and we are glad to avenue. There are many tastily built say that since he has taken charge of the service he has brought it up to be equally as creditable as that of any and at night, when the good citizens of district in the life saying service, and Wilmington are all in bed, Hailey, that is saying a great deal, for the with all her stores lit up, drives a good | whole service is exceedingly well managed and is very popular throughout the country. Capt. Etheridge is a Wood River is susceptible of cultiva- thorough business man, a good sailor tion, and I have seen a sample of an energetic and faithful, which makes him the right man in the right place.

City Items.

Messrs, Brown & Roddick's new store, which is a model of beauty and convenience, has twenty-eight show cases in it.

The Norwegian Barque Elisa, which cleared on Tuesday last, took out 3,000 barrels of rosin for London, valued at \$4,500. Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son were the shippers.

The members of the choir of the First Baptist Church presented their late organist, Miss Cannie Chasten, with a handsome toilet set last week as a testimonial of their esteem.

Rev. T. A. Reed, of Beaufort, N. C., occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church of this city on Sunday last, and Rev. Mr. Kirkland, of Whiteville, preached at the Second Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. C. W. Payne, being absent on his bridal tour.

Mr. Geo. M. Summerell has completed and launched the last of the government scows which he recently contracted to build. They will be used by Messrs. Ross & Lara in conveying rock from their quarry at Gander Hall to Corncake Inlet.

Messrs. Holmes & Watters, grocerymen, have moved into the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Brown & Roddick, and Messrs. E. J. Moore & Co. have removed their candy manu-

A singular and fatal disease is prevailing among the ducks at Wrightsville sound. A dropping of the wings, a giving way in the back and a loss of locomotion is followed by a swelling about the eyes, when another dead

evening and continued until sundown yesterday. It was duly opened by our Jewish fellow-citizens, who are required to renounce all business pursuits and devote the time to the work of selfexamination and supplication. The Temple was open all day and appropriate services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Mendelsohn.

last and quite a scuffle ensued, during | py it. which several friends of the respective parties showed a disposition to engage, but better counsels prevailed and the trouble soon come to an end. The case came before the Mayor, who required the originator of the disturbance to pay a fine of \$10 and and let the other go the market. unpunished.

Prof. Wm. B. Phillips, chemist of the Navassa Guano Works, of Wilmington, graduate of the Unniversity of North Carolina, having passed with high hono exhaustive examination, has been awarded by the trustees and faculty of the University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. s.). This degree is only given for work and study done, equal to a two year's advanced course and Dr. Phillips is the first who has ever gained it from our University.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. LOCKE.) will travel through the southern states during the fall and winter, for the purpose of writing a series of letters to his paper, the Toledo Biade, his impressions of the great south. The million readers of the Blade who have read "NASBY IN EXILE." (Nasby's Letters from Europe,) will appreciate how the subject will be handled. Every reader in the south is invited to send for a Specimen Copy. See ad-

vertisement in another column. The Cowan house, corner Front, be tween Chesnut and Mulberry streets, which was recently purchased by the to be converted at once into a handsome suite of offices for that company. Col. Robinson, Maj. Winder and Col. Jones were here on Wednesday and inspected

LOCAL SHORTS.

Eggs continue very high.

Wood is getting scarce and high. Peach and apple trees bereabouts a n bloom for the second time.

Mr. B. G. Worth, one of our "Count Fathers," has been rusticating in Bla-

The annual meeting of the Chambe of Commerce was held yesterday after

The Ladies Benevolent Society of this city have commenced their labors o ove for the winter.

Mr. J. M. Forshee is just completing fine residence on Front, between Orange and Ann streets. Cotton is coming very freely just now

and is bringing better prices than it did awhile back. Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Front street Methodist church, will preach especially to the young men on Sunday

evening next.

Mr. Apcrum Evans, of Brunswick, who has just returned from the Boston Exposition, says it was the grandest display he ever saw.

A meeting of the Wilmington branch of the Irish National League was held on Monday night last for the consideration of important business.

Tinners, house carpenters, brick masons and painters are getting plenty to do here just now. There is much building and repairing going on.

The pilots, in their last report of oundings at the mouth of the river, make the depth on Bald Head Bar 13 feet and 6 inches, and on the western Bar 11 feet and 5 inches. The lot opposite the Cape Fear

Academy has been rented for a gymnasium for the pupils where healthy exercises can be indulged in when they are not engaged at their studies. Rev. R. O Burton, Presiding Elder of Wilmington District, M. E. Church

South, who has been in very feeble health, has very much improved and is now filling all his appointments. The Wilmington Light Infantry

military companies banded together under the name of the State Guard. Green Lucas and Thos. McKoy, convicted of larceny at the late term of the Oriminal Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years last, were taken to Raleigh yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Murray.

few days ago to be locked up for ten days for throwing rocks on the streets This is a warning to the boys who are in the habit of throwing rocks.

The Carr house at the eastern end of Market street near its intersection with Seventeenth street, has been thoroughly overhauled and remodeled and is now a handsome and stylish Two young bloods got into a difficulty residence, the property of Mr. W. J. at the Purcell House on Saturday night Gordon, who, we understand, will occu-

The matrimonial fever has not raged There has been only one marriage license issued to whites since about the 21st of August, and very few to colored

Wilmington is to have a lady artists. Miss Bessie Willard has returned home after a three years absence north, where she studied the art of drawing and painting, finally graduating with distinction at Cooper Institute. She opened the proceedings with prayer. will open a studio.

An Herb Doctor in Trouble.

A colored herb doctor, who gives his

name as Dr. Richard Kane, and says he came here from Charlotte, where he had an "extensive practice," was arrested here on Tuesday last, on a warrant issued by Justice J. C. Hill. He has been in Wilmington for a month or two, and is said to have had during that time quite a considerable number of patients. A few days ago, it is

alleged, he administered a dose of his medicine to one Maria Smith, who was almost immediately afterwards seized with a violent romiting, rendering it pecessary to call in Dr. Potter, the city physician, to administer an antidote when she finally experienced relief He afterwards, it was stated, se'zed a good portion of her furniture and removed it to the house he was occupying, on Ninth, between Castle and Queen streets. One Henrietta Harriss was also said to have suffered from a dose of the doctor's "rpecific," and at last accounts was prostrated from the effects of it. He had a preliminary examination before Justice Hill, on the charge of violating the pharmaceutical

laws of the state, but the evidence was

not of a character to finten the charge

upon him, and he was therefore dis-

Very few scupernong grapes are com ing to market now

Captaid Ed. Wilson Manning, of the Pine Grove Hotel, at Wrightsville, has enclosed his pavilion so as to protect his guests from the weather, and built a first class oyster roast close by Everything is progressing toward making Wrightsville a number one seaside resort. Being in possession of all the natural advantages to that end, at the start, it will take no great amount of artificial appliances to bring it up to the proper standard. One thing needful is the proper cultivation of oysters there and at the adjacent sounds.

The fishermen all along our coast are complaining that fish were never so scarce since they can recollect as they are now. This absence of the usual supply of fish in our waters has been able ever since the storm in September. mullets are particularly scarce, and at this season of the year they are usually the finest, fattest and most abundant. In the present condition of affairs the fishermen cann it supply the home demand, let alone furnishing their customers along the lines of the different railroads.

The Good Samaritans.

Grand Lodge No. 2, of the "Inde pendent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria," of North Carolina, met at the City Hall on Tuesday morning last, this being its third annual session. I. B. Abbott, Grand Worthy Chief, read his annual report, a committee on credential was appointed, and the Grand Lodge then adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday

The Secretary reported one hundred and twenty-five Lodges represented by two hundred and fit'y delegates.

There is a large attendance from every portion of the state in attendance upon the body.

Literary and Library Associa-

The colored people have a literary and library association which is flourishing. The first lecture was delivered before the society on Thursday night have received their quota (\$150) of the of last week, and last night it was proappropriation made by the state to the posed to discuss the question: "Will the colored people of North Carolina build the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad?" Select readings and essays were also included in the programme. Such an institution will be a great help to the colored people of both sexes, in stimulating a laudable desire for useful information, and in furnishing the material for its grati

J. H. Williamson's Speech. On Tuesday night, pursuant to appointment, John H. Williamson, Secretary of the North Carolina Industrial Association, delivered an address to a large audience, at the City Hall, in the interest of the Association and in behalf of the approaching Fair to be held in Raleigh on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of November. He made an urgent appeal to the colored people of this city and section to do Nasby in the South. all in their power for the success of the Association, and the approaching Fair, to any great extent in this city lately. as their mission is one of vital importance to the colored race in North Carolina, upon whose self-reliant energies and exertions so much of their future couples. Cool weather will stimulate depends. The meeting was presided over by Alfred Howe, a leading colored citizen of Wilmington, and the secretary's chair was filled by our worthy Register of Deeds, Joseph E. Sampson. Rev. D. J. Sampson, Paster of the First (col.) Presbyterian Church, of this city,

Drowning in the Cape Fear.

There was a sad drowning case it the river opposite the southern section of this city on Monday last. A small batteau containing three persons-a man and two women-was seen to put off from Kidder's rice fields on the west side of the river, and head toward the city, about half past 3 o'clock. The boat had not reached the middle of the river when from some cause it was suddenly capsized and the inmates were left struggling in the water. A boat put off to the rescue, but the unfortunate victims of the disaster had all gone down before the party reached the scene. The name of the man was Charles Simmons, well known in Wilmington, having formerly been an emsioyee in the steam saw mill of Mossrs. Northrop & Cumming. He is said to have been about 32 years old, lived on Surry, between Castle and Queen sty; and was unmarried. His companions were Mary Eliza O'Hannon, daughter of Lewis O'Hannon, aged about 20 years, and a strange young woman, whose name could not be ascertained.

Even Greater than Doctors. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30, '81. H. H. WARNER & Co. Sirs-Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my

life when the doctors gave me up. JOHN J. DAVIS.

Pioneer Life

In the literature of the day we frequently meet a genuine surprise-a gem of purest ray-a history impartially written, devoid of dullness, and brimming over with incident and anecdote. Who is not reminded of Macaulay's England by such allusion to historical composition? Probably not one, and yet there has just issued from the press an American book which will prove of even greater interest to American readers.

This new favorite is entitled "Ro mance and Iragedy of Pioneer Life," Its author is A. L. Mason, A. M., who has proved his right, in this volume. to stand in the front rank of native historians. It is certainly the best his torical exhibit of "the times which tried men's souls" that has yet appeared from any pon. "Romance and Tragedy of Pioneer

Life" is the latest and, unquestionably, the best contribution yet made to this department of history. The reader finds it wonderfully absorbing from the first chapter to the last, and then there is a powerful impulse to go back and read it all again. The trials and successes of the early settlers; their wars and treaties with the Indians; captures, escapes, and almost miraculous recoveries of women and children; great conspiraces, which only lacked success to change the history of the world and turn backward for a whole century the course of civilization upon these shores; romance, sentiment, toil, tribulation and gigantic achievment of a class of brave and hardy men and women, of whom their descendants can not learn enough, will probably never find a more complete and attractive record than is upplied in the work under discussion.

It is a record of truth, and assisted by the rare descriptive powers and finely drawn metaphor of this writer, its pages become a series of word pictures as impressive as the finest'specineus of the art of composition. Incident and anecdote illuminate its chapters and make every part of the book attractive. Illustrations of the text in elegant full-page engravings are very numerous, numbering about sixty, and in the words of the publishers' announcement, are, probably, "the best ever employed to illustrate an American topic.

Let it be understood that this work is a history of pioneer life and achievement from the earliest recorded date of the Anglo-Saxon race upon the Western Continent; that its facts are drawn from thoroughly authenticated sources; It is a book of 1,000 royal-octavo pages printed from new type upon beautiful toned paper, and bound in nest and substantial style. Such a volume, with its attractive text and great wealth of illustration, can not appeal to purcha-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Tour of Observation in the South.

MR. D. R. LOCKE (Nasby), the editor of the "Toledo Blade," and MR. ROBINSON LOCKE, will make a tour of the Southern States, commencing on or about October 5th, 1833, and continuing during the an-tumn and winter, the object being a series mn and winter, the object being a series letters descriptive of the whole South, These letters, which will appear weekly, ill be entirely non-political, their objecting to place before the people of the rhole country, especially the half million enders of the "Blade," such facts as are ders of the "Blade," such fact researy to a proper comprehensi-ources of the South.

tars will work wonderful changes in population and general wealth. What the outhern States need, more than anything so, is that its advantages in soil, climate, rest and mineral wealth be known and nderstood, to the end of diverting thither

The Toledo "Weekly Blade" has th argest circulation of any paper ; n the United States, and these let The letters will not be confined to the regular tourist's routes, nor to descriptions of what the regular tourist writes about. Mears, Locke will visit interior points, remote from the much-frequented lines of travel; they will investigate, personally, soil, water-powers, forests and mines, business facilities and advantages, the programmate and making, railroads, public buildings and works, everything in short pertaining to the material development of the vast country south of the Ohio and Potentse. Those who have followed the work of the

Those who have followed the work of the Measts, Locke in their two years and a hair in Europe, will understand their metho-of getting information, and their manned of treatment.

These "Letters from the South" will com-

haisted.
The "weekly Blade", \$1.00 a year, postpaid, to everybody.
Those preferring may receive the "Blade"
three months by remitting Preents, or claim
of hirrer wouths trial subscribers, or not to any mean a possible to soud specimen copie.
Write a postal card soling a specimen process; and send us the masse of a r neighbors. We want to send out a manufacture of the control of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. VOSS

HAVE MOVED MY BOOT AND SHOE MAKING and REPAIRING ESTELISH MENT on Princess between Front and and streets, where I shall be glad to se

oet 5-tf

WANTED. Agents for "Life and Times" o
Frederick Douglass,
written by hinself. Outrivals "Uncle
from's Cabla" in thrilling and remantic
neterest. Fully illustrated.
Extra terms to Southern Agents.

Farm for Sale.

HAVEA FARM CONTAINING THREE cultivation, three and in a fine state of cultivation, three miles from Enfeld on Fishing Creek. It has a very good dwelling, with four rooms, and kitchen, three good tenant houses and berns, all new, and a good well of water. Healthy location. Small orchard of young apple and peach trees and a few grape vines. Price \$2,500. Address JULIUS COTCHINS, Enfield, N. C.

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP, LOTTERY CO.

Norfolk, Virginia,

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES.

he Drawing has been fixed for the

22d of November, 1883, at which time, WiTHOUT POSTPONE-MENT, it will be made in the city of Nor-folk, before the public, and under the su-pervision of a committee of reliable city-zens, and in like manner each succeeding month. #3-Tickets bearing date September 20th hold good for the Drawing of 22d November.

SCHEME:

1		of1		18	
A	do		1,500	18	1,500
I	do	-	1,000	18	1,000
. 1	do		500	18	500
1	do	********	200	Marrie concessions	- 200
1	do.	********	200	18	200
1	do	********	200	18	200
1	do		200	18	200
6	do		100	are	600
15	do	********	50	are,	730
100	do	***********	10	are	1,000
100	do	********	5	are,	1,000
0		APPROX		ION PRIZES.	

Distributing \$13,050 J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for informa-Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or regulators before stered letters,
Express charges upon \$5 and larger sums
will be paid by the company.
Address plainly,
J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER CO. SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. Brook G. Empie, Plaintiff,

Mary Holmes, Edward B. Dudley, S. B. Colson and wife Saille B. Colson, and others, Defendants.

others, Defendance.

It being made to appear to my satisfacture.

It to that Edward B. Dudley and et. B. Colson and wife Sallie E. Colson are non-residents of this State, and cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, and that they are proper parties to this action, and have an interest in property in this state. Now these are to command the said state: and have an interest in property in this State: Now those are to command the said Edward B. Dudley and S. B. Colson and wife Sallie B. Colson to appear at my office, in the city of Wilmington, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1881, at 39 o'clock in the

Clerk Superior Court New Has GET YOUR

MONEY'S WORTH! DON'T TAKE ANY ONE'S WORD. COME AND ENQUIRE

MY PRICES. LOWEST IN THE CITY

Job Printer, MI PHINCES STREET Less Than Cost.

WEARE OFFERING LOTS OF LA.

SERGE

BUTTON BOOTS, AND BALS.

are selling them at \$1,00 and \$1.25, and \$1.00, Come and get a pair at once, or the op portunity wilthe gone.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1883

MR. GRESHAM AND THE

LOUISIANA LOTTERY. In the gruffness and curtness attributed by the Democrats to the Postmaster General in his dealings with Depublican officials the bourbons found a subject of no little merriment and the bluff honesty of the departmental chief elicited from them the most lavish and unqualified commendation, Though this was very natural, it was still more common for the greatest of all heroes in their eyes is a partisan adversary dealing blows to right and left in the ranks of his friends. But it seems that this thing was about to go too far and to be consistent, if for nothing else, in its indiscriminate abuse of the good, had and indifferent of the opposition a halt must be called and Mr. Greshan dismounted from the lofty steed on which to his great surprise his political enemies had perched him. Nothing altogether good can come out of Nazareth-or, at least nothing allowed to be good, and hence when nothing else can be found even virtues must be tortured into faults. Everything seems · to be regarded by some as fair in war. The English did not scruple to employ the tomahawk of the savage in the Revolutionary war as an instrument "which God and nature had placed in their hands." The North Carolina bourbons though fathering prohibition in North Carolina (by the way, a "fellow feeling" on this subject may have united Jarvis and Merrimon) and seeking to outlaw the good will over the last victory in Ohio, achieved by the Democrats by an alliance with these dealers in "distilled damnation," as they termed it here. And so now Mr. Gresham, who is growing too dangerously popular, must be disarmed of his influence in some way, though it be by a confederacy with gamblers and law-breakers. The editor of the Star, who gallantly mingles in, if he does not lead this onset, is prudent enough to disclaim any part or lot, so far as sympathy is concerned, in the dealings of the Louisiana Lottery so promptly checked in its operations by Mr. Gresham, but endeavors to obscure the real controversy by shifting it from M. Dauphin & Co. to a New Orleans National bank. If, as the Star supposes, Mr. Gresham should encounter the opposition of the people as a set-off to the favor of the courts in the prosecution of his "arbitrary" measures, so much the worse for the against the law as declared by its aupeople that they should array themthoritative exponents. But we believe bistmaster general will be sustained by a law-loving and a law-abiding people in his efforts to so order the management of his department that the mail

service of the government should not be prostituted to the convenience of

gamblers.

"INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR

THE LITTLE NIGS." The colored Republican campaigners who in days gone by used to admonish their brethren to keep the Democrats out of power, at the peril of being again part laughed to scorn by black and we are induced to recall the same, and reduced to slavery, were for the most white, friends and foes; but in the light of the extract from the State Chronicle, will be printed entire at this office, signed "Old Fogy," which we are about which will add much to its interest and to quote, and which forms the basis of usefulness, and likewise will add much a "North State" editorial so sensible and sprightly that we are tempted to reproduce it another column. We venture to opine that such suggestion was not altogether so sensational and groundless as many supposed. Says "Old Fogy,"-I favor a total divorce of the schools of the two races. Let the property of each race educate its own children. The whites pay much the greater part of the tax, and the little nigs get it. There ought to be industrial schools for them." The italics are ours. Pausing a moment to comment on the justice of these propositions, the inquiry naturally suggestes itself to all fair-minded men. Whose labor was it the friends for his journal to extend that gave existence to this year except its circulation—he having little or no that gave existence to this vast excess time for such duty—any like services of property on which the whitee pay so much the larger tax? Was it that of the New American. the tax-payers, or did it come from the sweat and toil of a down trodden and subject race, who for a woeful century of our history labored without regard and suffered without hope?

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil." for it laid the foundation of our material prosperity, and gave us consequence at home and abroad. Is not a moiety of principle of natural justice, that they may emancipate their minds (as the old slavery to ignorance and superstition?

slavery had ceased to exist. But before interested each year. Those fine but we establish the rule that the state will ter-makers will ere long take the plan monwealth, given to the winds, and of his wealthier neighbor enjoys every advantage which the state can layish upon him. This is not Democratic in theory, though that we may live to see it so in practice, is not improbable to one who recalls the recent proposition of a noted bourbon champion to pension the officers of the late war and leave the obscure but needy privates to take care of themselves. As to the "industrial school" which "Old Fogy" would establish for the "little nigs," no doubt he would make a master in love with his work, but a generous people are already feeding one Mr. Squeers who gratifies at their expense the caprices of a "little tyrant" of the ferale-scepter and the cormorant capacities of a horse-leech daughter stomach. Though "Old Fogy" is kind enough to give the "little nigs" the monopoly of this industrial education, yet we can but fear the gift-bearing Greeks, and look for some cunning bourbon cheval de bois to let out a host of other old fogies upon the juvenile colored pupils. The industrial schools established by the old fogies of the past were not so serviceable to the "little nigs" as to make them desire more of the same sort. Quite likely they might "cry for them"-as the babies for Mrs, Winslow's Soothing dealers in liquor, shouted with a lusty Syrup-but altogether on the other side of their mouths. Seriously, though, we have seldom known a more nefarious scheme than this transparent one to reduce to slavery the colored children of the state. Such is the stone for bread, the serpent for a fish, that the "Old Fogy," or bourbon Democrat, whose means of establishing any schools result from the colored man's unrest-

> tertain an abiding interest. We congratulate the people of the west on the continuance of the American, though they are not entitled to such good fortune. A people who will not subscribe and pay for a local paper, and especially one as able and reliable as the American, are not entitled to anything. The announcement that Mr. Drake would suspend, and the showing he made that only \$7.50 was paid in poaking plainly, let it offend who it may. We have no soft words for neapaper tells the character of its patrons. If they support their paper, it speaks

ing toil, offer to those whose best

triends they profess to be, and in whose

intellectual elevation they claim to en-

ignorant people. We hope the New American in future will prosper as it deserves. See what the editor of the American says below : THE NEW AMERICAN.

So many of our friends have urged us to reconsider the announcement made a few weeks since, that the Amerito announce that its publication will be continued. In a short while the paper to the cost. For that reason our friends and patrons are earnestly requested to speedily liquidate past dues, that we may meet current expenses, and rlso aid in extending our circulation among the people.

The American is one among the first

ournals published in Western North Carolina, has ever worked for the general welfare of the people—farmers, mechanics, merchants, &c.—and claims to have rendered the public some service during an existence of twenty-six

Upon that basis the New American As an editor must depend much upon

STATE FAIR-ITS OUTLOOK

The prospects for a grand success were never more promising for a state fair than for the exhibition to be held at Raleigh from the 15th to the 20th of the present month. The display of machinery of all kinds will be large and at home and abroad. Is not a moiety of full, comprising many new articles of what they created due to them by every practical utility. The display of fine bred live stock promises to be the largest eyer witnessed in the state, if Republican party did their bodies) from not in the south. Hogs worth \$200 a head are not often seen and yet that is May not even the divine precept, the value fixed upon hogs now beign the improvement of the quarters they "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn," be invoked in Fine sheep, in the raising of which our

could not be recovered by him from its horns and other fine bloods, in all of cruel and treacherous possessor after which our people are becoming more apportion educational facilities be- of our scrubs to a large extent, and the tween the races according to their re- sooner the better One man has enspective tax paying liabilities, let us gaged coops for 120 fowls. The prosrun it out to its consequences. It the pects are very flattering for an unusaprinciple be so much education for so ally large exhibition of farm products much tax, then is that equality before of all kinds. Our farmers are showing the law, which is the boast of our com- more of the present day progressive spirit, and we trust at their state conthe poor white man's boy is to grow up in vention they will infuse the intensive comparative ignorance, while the son spirit into each other, and spread the same throughout our grand old state. The side shows, frequently a source of entertainment and profit to visitors, when they have become jaded from walking around, promise to be better than usual. One party with educated canary birds has applied for space another with a pair of sea leopards and eight alligators; and still another with a mammoth museum, then another with a three-legged calf, and still another with an ox weighing 3,700 pounds. Then last, but not least, there seems to be a general determination on the part of the people of all sections to come to the state fair. The railroads will run excursion trains each day and will bring the people at two cents a mile each way and bring their exhibits to the fair and carry them back home, all free. So, with the prospects of a grand exhibition, the liberal rates furnished

Industrial Schools for the Little Nigs."

must be a grand success.

by the railroads and the people all

anxious to come, the state fair this year

"I favor a total divorce of the school of the two races. Let the property of each race educate its own children. The whites pay the greater part of the tax and the little nigs get it. There ought to be industrial schools for '-Old Fogy in the State Chronicle of the 29th of Sept.

Of course this system of industrial epucation for the "little nigs" will be compulsory and in charge of state or ounty officers or overseers. When a little nig" arrives at the age of seven years he will be forced to go to the industrial school, or as it is more com monly called the confield, where he will be carefully trained by the township "Industrial Overseers." Afte learning the simpler industrial branch es of dropping corn or weeding cotton he will, by a system of competitive examination, be promoted to the higher duties pertaining to the plow handles The office of Industrial Overseers wil be multiplied as necessity arises; until every true Democrat will have charge of not less than 30 scholars. The term of industrial education will be liberal say from forty to sixty years. In that way the entire future civilization of the negro race will be secured. How vainly do these old Democrats

The National Republican of the 24th ust. contains a notice of Mr. Winston's address from which we extract the fol lowing: - North Ltate.

4/h inst.

seek a substitute for slavery."-North

It is the most powerful indictment have seen since the great appear ft is not the clamor of a disappointed do more to build up a community than office seeker for its author has never all else put together. In fact, a good been defeated for a nomination in any caucus or convention of the democratic party. It is not the production of fossil, nor yet of a verable man who volumes in their behalf; if they fail to has come down to us from a former do so, it shows that they are a lazy and generation; on the contrary, Mr. Winston is but thirty-six years of age, a successful lawyer, a brilliant orator, and as his address shows, a trenchant and powerful writer. He has not beer a seeker after place, but has been poent in the councils of the Democracy. He is greatly esteemed in North Card lina as a high minded, public spirited citizen, devoted to progress, education, the maintenance of law and order and the elevation of the people. His fearless and manly arraignment of the batblind bourbon party of the day, and his plendid presentation of what the opposition to it embraces, come like trong ocean breezes to invigorate the minds of Republicans made sick and weary by the malaria, dry rot, and mean contentions which northern journalism is for the most part disseminating among the people. We welcome Mr. Winston to the ranks of the naional Republican party, and doubt not that the North Carolina Republicans and Liberals will see to it that he is assigned to duty in a sphere appropriate to the dignity of his conduct, and the splendor of his talents.

The Value of Cholera to the

British Isles. presents its claims to the public, and for what the future will be refers to its covered the secret of England's in-A Spanish paper believes it has dispast lifetime of more than a quarter of difference to precautions against cholera, deciaring that it lies in the fact that the victims of cholers in the British isles would probably be 100,000 Irish paupers, 100,000 habitual drunkards and other vicious persons in the slums of London, 100,000 laborers of various kinds, 100, middle-class persons, real estate owners, "gentlemen and the like, and perhaps one member of Parliament." Our Spanish contemporary figures up that the result of all this would be to save England \$25,000,000 for pauper support in the next five
years, and \$12,500,000 by the death of
100,000 drunkards, while the absence 100,000 drunkards, while the absence of quarantine would be worth \$50,000,-000 to British commerce. Then the death of 100,000 Irish people would aid in the pacification of Ireland, the death of 100,000 drunkards would facilitate now inhabit, and the death of 100,000 laborers would solve the question of in former days, they certainly were muzzled, in so much that our Democratic Supreme Court (fit exponent of such doctrine) felt impelled to decide that even property conveyed to a slave and held in trust for him by a white man property conveyed to a slave and held in trust for him by a white man captured of , becoming more interested, will be present in all the best breeds. The trials of speed will be very altered to decide that tractive tor at least four days of the fair. Then come next fine breeds of continue of choicers. Surely nothing but the sombre imagination of a Spaniard could conjure up anght like this.—Portsmouth Times.

The bourbon funder faction as early as 1871 had contrived to fully fasten itself upon your shoulders. It had enoughed the government and but foisted upon the judiciary men mostly from the scourge of choicers. Surely nothing but the sombre imagination of a Spaniard could conjure up anght like this.—Portsmouth Times.

ABLY CONTRASTED BY SENA-TOR MAHONE.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS GAVED ANNUAL-LY IN EXPENSES.

VER FORTY-RIGHT MILLIONS IN PRIN CIPAL AND INTEREST SAVED BY THE RIDDLEBERGER SETTLEMENT.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT TO THO " REASONABLY OPEN TO CONVICTION."

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 25, 1883

To the Voters of Virginia;

On the sixth of November next(now ear at hand) you are to determine, by your ballots, which of the contending parties in this state shall administer your public affairs. One is a party of

very body of the people, who had been exhausted, fatigued and outraged by the rule of a self-assued leadership and controlling oligarchy, that had illustrated no higher ambition than to perpetuate their dynasty of extravagance, plunder, and oppression even upon the ruins of the commonwealth and the

wreck of popular liberty. The intolerance; the manifest lack of capacity for affairs; the insolent dictation as to men and messures the supercilious indifference to the interests of the people; the contempt for the popular will; the cruel carelessness with which burden was superadded to burden upon the masses; the studied purpose to circumscribe the rights of manhood-all of which so signally characterized the bourbon funder factionthese awoke you to indignation and aroused you to resistance, The efforts of this faction to shackle suffrage; to suppress general public education; to saddle you with a fraudulent and intolerable debt, and to drain your very substance by taxation-white at the same time, it maintained a sectional atwhich at once forbade the growth of the commonwealth and the welfare of flictions and impositions inflamed your just displeasure to to the ultimate point where you revolted and resumed the mastery and direction of your own governmental affairs. For over three years you have held the political fortifications which you stormed in 1879, and on every hand you behold the blessed fuits

every hand you behold the blessed fuits of your patriotism and valor.

Yet to-day you are confronted by the reorganized enemies of the public weak whom you so righteously overthrew and hurled from place and power. Their inspiration and purpose is, if possible, to regain their lost dominion and subject your feet and your fe ion, and subject you, your fortunes and your liberties anew to their greed and as worth 2 per cent.) under the bonds as worth 2 per cent.) under the brokers.

suit they thus offer to your intelligence. You, the sovereigns of the state, are to decide between this audacious faction and the party which is bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh—a party which has administered your affairs with unscrupulous fidelity to your wishes, and which has inaugurated great reforms in public policy that already aggrandize the commonwealth and give renewed life, liberty, prosperity and happiness to all her population. Amicable relations have been restored between Virginia and the federal government, once more we rejoin the com-mon brotherhood of American citizens with no sectional animosities to be cherished and perpetuated, but with a love of country that knows no south

no north, no east, no west—only the union, one and inseparable! The party of state reform and na tional restoration is the readjuster par-ty. You behold its works—works to be defended. You behold its unfinished designs—yet to be completed. It is for you lossy who shall defend and complete this great political and material redemption so auspiciously and success fully initiated by the party sprung from your own loins. We, who speak to you in behalf of this great party and its policy, declare to you most solemnly that only in its faithful guardianship are you safe, and only by its strong and willing hands can you be placed beyond the reach of the evils from which you have been so recently delivered. To go back to bourbon funder rule is not only the revocation of all that is now so happily established, but is slavery and ruin Will you-can you again

and ruin. Will you—can you—again trust those who have heretofore so shamefully abused your confidence? Are you to be deceived by the shallow arts of pretense that would only lure your minguided feet into the old byg of minfortane and minery? Citizens of Virginia, you cannot afford to risk the invaluable blessings you have won to the tender mercies of the crew whose mock friendship for you but covers implacable malice and revenge. They stoop to conquer; they "acquiesce" only because they hope to mount the throne of power through a fatal popular credulity. You dare not commit your measures, nor yearselves, to these political and the stoop to conquery they hope to mount the popular credulity. You dare not commit your measures, nor yearselves, to these political and the story of the story of

what we have said, we beg to call to your most serious attention the following summary of facts, figures, and rea-sonable conclusions. Hear us for our cause—the cause that is yours and Vir-

but it is our only purpose to remin you that by that funding bill, under

scheme which purported to relieve you and to set apart a third of the public debt to West Virginia (yet which really exceeded your just obligations), it was sought to bind you and your posterity to a principal of over \$31,000,-000, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum in tax receivable cou-

Eight years atter (in 1879), having vainly endeavored to carry on the government under the reckless financial policy, which exhibited a deficit of nearly \$1,000,000 a year, the bourbon funders were forced to a new adjustment, devised by Hugh McCulloch, and known as the brokers's bill. It is enough to say here that you at once voted down that bill and its faction by a majority of over 20,000 votes, a called to power the party of readjust-ment, whose plan of relief had won ment, whose plan of telly necessary, your approval, as not only necessary, your public affairs. One is a party of but as just and equitable. Yet it was your own immediate creation—formed not until 1882 (with a readjuster govefrom your own ranks-consisting of the nor) that this plan was put into form and force as the Riddleberger bill, to take effect July 1, 1882. And it is the contrast between funderism and read justment at that date to which now we wish-particularly to call your attention.
We refer to the official reports as our authority for the statements we make.

Upon a stated official account(which prefaces the Riddlebe ger bill) between the commonwealth and her creditors an account which remains wholly uncontested and unchallenged-your just indebtedness, after deducting one-third as the fair amount for which West Virginia is liable, was found to be, on the Furniture Wareroom first of July, 1882, principal and in terest, including the literary fund, \$21,025,477 15; and this is the sum which our settlement (the Riddleber ger bili) and obligates you to pay. To the same date, under the old funding bill and brokers' bill (as far as the latter had taken effect) the principal and accrued interest, including the literary fund (which the readjusters regard as the most sacred portion of the deht) amounted to \$35,874,869 97. But if, under the scheme of the brokers' bill, the whole funder debt had been funded to July 1, 1882, that debt would still have bean \$33,508,497 85-one-half th accrued interest which they recognized as due being flatly repudiated! And now we behold the difference as to the debt between funderism and readjust titude toward the national government | ment at the date when the Riddleberger bill took effect: the funder debt exceding the readjuster debt (se fixed by official and incentestable figures) by the citizen, by repelling the inflow of \$12,473,120.70 That is the saving in capital and immigrants-all these ir. principal by readjustment, without re-And if since July 1, 1882, there has been an accumulation of interest, that interest itself is greater or less, in the some proportion (as indicated above,) according to the account, funder or re adjuster, upon which it is to be estima-

Not only have we thus saved \$12. 473,120.70 in principal to July 1, 1882, as between the brokers' bill and the Riddleberger bill, but we have scotched. if we have not killed, the tax coupons, and we have fixed the interest at a uniform rate of 3 per cent. a year. Without estimating the worth of the exemption from taxation accorded the bonds interest which it provided for is 4 per cent. Upon the brokers bill debt of \$33,508,497.85, therefore, the average annual interest would be \$1.340.339 91. while the interest on the Riddleberger debt of \$21,035,377.15 is only \$631,061. 31—the annual saving in interest thus being \$709,278.60. But the debt under the Riddleberger bill is to run fifty years unless sooner redeemed. We may be sure (judging from the past) that at the expiration of that period under the funder scheme, the debt, instead of being paid or diminished, would be increased; but assuming that under the readjuster settlement we shall pay off the gebt at the end of fifty years, then the saving in interest under the Riddleberger bill for the whole period is \$35,463,930, which, added to the principal of \$12,473,120.70 saved, makes total saved under readjustment of

\$47,937,050.70. It will be observed that in all these figures and calculations we make as favorable an exhibit for the tunders as ossible, making no allowance against them for their exemption of bonds and coupons from taxation, and considering the funder debt as under the brokers' bill at 4 per cent., instead of under the funding bill at 6 per cent. Yet the saving, as we see, is \$47,937,050,70with not a dollar of interest repudiated or put in a tax coupor! The annual interest saved is \$708,278.60; and the saving annually for fifty years, including the principal saved, is \$958,741.07.

FLOATING DEBT. When the state government was restored in 1870 there was no floating lebt at all. After ten years' mismanagement (with \$1,816,000 in the treaury when payment of interest under the funding bill began) the funders surrendered the administration to the redjusters on the first of January, 1880, with \$163,894,80 due upon outstanding warrants, \$200,000 due upon and unpaid to the lunatic assylums, \$40,-520 due and unpaid in fines to the literary fund, \$60,482.89 due to interest on college endowments, and \$1,504,-245 due the public free schools—mak-ing a total floating debt of \$1,969.142,-69, with only \$22,494.09 in the treasury! ides, at that date, the funder ad ministration was in arrears of inter to the sinking fund \$1,877,712, and in arrears of interest on the state debt \$3,-\$89,679. There is now no floating debt at all, except a remainder of \$615,000 of the \$1,500,000 diverted from the schools by the funders.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT. For the eight years beginning with 1871-72 and concluding with 1878-79, the annual average of regular expenses of government under the bourbon-fun-der rule was \$1,684,661.74. For the four years of readjuster rule, beginning with 1879-'80 and coding with 1882-'85, the annual average of regular expenses of government was \$802,254.14. The Groceries, Provisions, annual arrings of saving in expenses of government under readjuster rule, at compared, with the expenses undefunder rule, is thus \$132,420.60. THE STATE REPETER.

The following statement shows to

principal subjects were, therefore, \$2,599,046,10 for 1879, and \$2,462,095. \$2,509,046,10 for 1879, and \$2,462,095.46 for 1882. It is to be remarked that
there is an increase on every item in
1882, as compared with 1879, except on
lands and personal property, where
considerable reductions have been made
by the reassessment of lauds (in 1880)
and the lowering of the rate of taxation from 50 cents to 40 cents. The decrease in the assessment of lauds made
in 1880 was over \$12,000,000 in valuation and over \$6,000 in taxes. The
increase for 1882 is \$854 in assessed
taxes on polis ever 1879; \$57,427.80 on taxes on polls ever 1879; \$57,427.80 on licenses, notwithstanding the repeal of the onerous Monett law; \$97,895.88 on

ncrease, \$163,673.93.

The revenue received from miscelaneous sources not included in the ta ble of assessments given was \$183,469.-48 in 1879, and \$218,336.74 in 1882, the 48 in 1879, and \$216,530.74 in 1002, she increase being here \$34,867.26, which, added to the increase on polls, licenses, railways, and incomes, as above, makes \$248,541.19, or only \$82,083.88 less than Continued on third page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AT No. 20 GRANITE ROW.

SOUTH FRONT ST.

have opened with what I think is well selected stock of

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EMBRACING MANY NEW DE-

SIGNS IN

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Our aim shall be to deal fairly and equarely with all, and respectfully ask share of the public patropage.

Courteous treatment guaranteed t who favor me with a call.

THOS. C. CRAFT.

Agent.

august 17-3m Quarantine Notice.

WARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF ilmington will be enforced from May 1st o November lat as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main risping on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, sleamer, tag boat. lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the cantward of the channel as is consistent with malety.

Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilming

WARREN C. COLEMAN.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN CONFECTIONERIES.

NOTIONS, HAT, LUMBER

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ROCK LIME

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HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMB.

ING Establishment on the South side of

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easonable terms. I guarantee satisfactio I invite the public, who may need theser

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225 Boxes MEAT.

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ADRIAN & VOLLERS



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Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to. The finest CARKETS, the best W JRK and

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THE NEW DEPARTURE

A Natural System of Learning Writing Spelling English Grammar,

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"The New Departure" is a new applica-on of an old idea: namely, that the way to

IT IS LEARNING BY DOING.

"The value of all Educational systems consists in what they do to incite the pupil to help himself."
More of the subjects taught can be learned maided with this system in a month, then in the best subjects with the old system in a language of the control of the welvementh.

Mechanical school-work can give instru-tion, but it cannot develop faculty, because this depends upon self-exertion.

Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$1.

E R. PELTON & CO. 25 Bond Street, New York.

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds &c.

SOLD IN PROST OF THE COURT HOUSE. VEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN this busiConcluded from second page.

upon the reduced reassessment of lands and at the reduced rate of 40 cents. But on reference to the reports of the state treasury we see that its receipts in 1879, including \$61,000 tax on coupons, were only \$2,649,899.07, while for 1882, excluding all incidental revenue, the receipts were \$2,718,454.55. The decrease in the taxes on lands

was \$318,778,66; on personal property, \$11,845.91—making a total of \$330,624.-57 in reduction of those general taxes which bear most heavily on the people.
To day your taxes are lower by 20 cents in the dollar; your lands are at a greatly reduced assessment for taxagreaty reduced assessment for taxa-tion; your expenses of government are largely reduced; your debt and its in-terst are equitably adjusted within your easy and certain means of payment, and you have an accomulation in ment, and you have an accumulation in your treasury of \$1,543,712.21. What a difference from the bankrupt and woful condition to which funderism had

brought you by financial mismanage-

ment and corruption! Surely the great changes your ballots will maintain! THE FREE SCHOOLS.

The public free schools of the state stitution of 1869; that at the first session os the general assembly held un-der its provisions a uniform system of public free schools should be provided for, the full introduction of the system to be accomplished by the year 1876, or earlier Accordingly the legislature in 1870 passed the free school bill, and the system had its first year of practical operation in 1871. That year there were 3,047 schools, of which 769 were colored; 132,088 pupils, of whom 38,976 were colored; 3,084 teachers, of whom 504 were colored, and the expenditures smounted to \$587,472.39. In 1879, under the rule of the funders, with their tax coupons and other results of un-wise, if not wicked, legislation, the schools had decreased to 2,491—a falling off of 556 schools, of which 89 were colored; the pupils had been reduced to 108,074, a falling off of 23,014, of whom 3,208 were colored; the teachers had diminished to 2,504, a falling off of 580, of whom 94 were colored; and the expenditures had shrunk to \$511,902.53—

So much for the friendship of the funders for free popular education, as shown by the-results of nine years.

s falling off of \$75,569 86.

In 1879 the readjusters gained their 257,362-an increase of 149,288, of whom 49,560 were colored; the teachers, 4,538 an increase of 3,092, of whom 644 were colored; and the expenditures had

backs, except where some funder treasmoney in his hands.

Of the arrears to the schools, amounting to over \$1,500,000 on the first of January, 1880, not a dollar was ever paid by the funders, and now the readjusters have already paid \$785,000 of did he call legislative attention to the \$500,000 for her interest in it, he, as a member of the board of public works, refused to ratify the bargain and sought by the foresight and diligence of others. Of the \$500,000 thus saved to the state (all clear gain), \$400,000 was afterwards voted to the schools by the readjusters (as we have said), and by the

a colored normal school, with an annuity of \$25,000. Thus, through readjustment, the free schools from funderism and wonderfully increased and improved; they have been redeemed from the coupone; their arrearages are being rapidly liquidated; and every man, woman and not only are our public free schools safe in the hands of the readjusters, but that the readjuster party will never fail in anything that will promote and extend them. We need not ask any father, mother or child of the people which policy toward the schools should be maintained and perpetuated—that of funderism or that of readjustment. The contrast presented in this important matter by the facts and figures in Martling, and no citizen of Virginia res our school system to prosper will rote to commit it again to the care of funderism. Never!

OFR PROSPERITY.

Many striking contrasts to the con on of pourbon funderism, and said to enjoy good health. to the credit of reg djustment, have been talled to your attention in our public affairs; but while these, in a general way, attest the private relief which always accompanies the deliverance of lic affairs from distress and disaser, there are yet other evidences to which we invite your serious conside-

Since 1879 there have been constructed in Virginia 726 miles of rail-way (equal to a permanent investment three of full \$21,000,000), an increase of the percent. for the period, and the practest number of miles of railway will in Virginia during any like period.

The period only one which accomplished the sired good.

Weak, poor, thin blood may be made rich and strong, and impure blood may be purified by the use of that Great believes.

Iron Medicine, Breun's Brean, and the period of the

riod since the war; the increase in the sum of the decrease in the assessment of taxes in 1882, as compared with 1879, on real and personal property, the assessment in 1879 being made before the reduced reassessment of lands made in 1880 and at the 50 cents rate, while the assessment of 1882 is gauge of progress, development and betterment can be found than in the reduced reassessment of lands upon the railways of a state, and when we see by their statistics that they are not only wonderfully increasing in mileage, but in tonnage, passengers and income, we know that our people are in easy cir-cumstances that enable them to travel, and that it is their surplus productions of mine, field, forest, furnace, factory, &c., which make the increased railway tonnage, both in going out to market and in returning by exchange in in-cressed comforts and luxuries for the

homes of the people.

A single instance of growth since 1879 is shown in the cotton statistics of our port at Norfolk, which has become the second cotton port of the whole country. It 1870 the second cotton that is the second cotton port of the whole country. whole country. In 1879 the total ship-ment of cotton from Norfolk was 442, 694 bales, of which only 203,536 bales, valued at \$9,143,015, were exported direct by Norfolk merchants. In 1882 we see that the total shipment was 787,362 bales, of which 372,529 bales, valued at \$17,869,682, were shipped direct on account of her own merchants. This is an increase of local expansion in a leading trade of the world, in four were established by mandate of the con-titution of 1869; that at the first kes-handled.

An emphatic proof of popular ease and general thrift is established by the willingness and capacity of the people to pay their taxes, and thus we find that whereas in 1878 the collectors of state taxes had to distrain for or other-wise collect \$1,207,682 32, with 5 per cent. added, in 1882 the sum thus collected was only \$959,319.38. Another item of significance in the same direction is the increase of 9 per cent. in license taxes over those for 1879. That enterprise, capital, and labor among us are aroused to a greater activity than ever, is further demonstrated by the number of charters granted by our courts and filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. In 1879 there were only thirty-one charters thus granted and filed; in 1882 the number was eighty-nine, or nearly three times the number of 1879. Be-sides, individual enterprise is no less busy, as all of us can see in the rise of new industries on every hand. The ag-gregate productive values and the aggregate values of all productions in the state have increased vastly since 1879, and that, too, in every section of the commonwealth; while every citizen first great victory, and they came into power on the first of January, 1880, as the funders went out. Under read the funders went out. Under read that the very aris filled can attest for himself that he is rejustment the schools last year were 5,687—an increase of 3,096 over 1879, of
which 850 were colored; the pupils, in 1879, Virginia has now turned her face to the morning, and all her population is rejoicing at the new and hapwere colored; and the expenditures had grown to \$1.157,142.05—an increase of \$615,239.52.

In the meantime the school term had he herethered and the expense of the meantime the school term had herethered and the expense of the meantime the school term had been lengthened and the average of teachers' salaries increased. Nor is it to be forgotten that, whereas in many parts of the state school warrants were glad. Who is ready to leave this path, so strewn with good fruits, and bloomunmarketable at 50 cents on the dollar, ing with assured promises? Fellow they are to day as current as green citizens, we may look back wisely for warning and instruction; but to turn wer holds to the o'd practice, in de back would be madness and destrucfance of all laws, of shaving the war-mants and school certificates with schools Funderism, far in the rear of progress, says "Come back !" Your fate and the

THE FREE BALLOT. Yes, voters of Virginia, it is upon your ballots-your free ballots-that it these arrearages, \$400,000 of this sum now wholly depends whether the evil you have escaped shall return, or state's interest in the Atlantic, Missis- whether the good that has been accomsippi and Ohio Railway. And here let it be remembered that this interest of and multiplied. All of you now have the state in that railway had been ut- your suffrage free and unbought, and terly neglected by the funder administration, unless we except an unwise and ill-directed proceeding by the late At for deliverance from a qualification which put your dearest right at the nothing. Even Gov. Holliday wholly mercy of partisan assessors and collecignored the interests of the state, di- tors, and conditioned that right upon rect and indirect, in the greatest of stipulations that were derogatory to our lines of transportation; at no time your manhood. But the repeal of the qualification by the readjuster party leopardy in which the road, or suggest absolutely enfranchised thousands of any action of rescue or defense, and white and colored citizens; and these, when the Atlantic, Mississippi and to whom the ballot-box and the path to Ohio Railway Company had made a it were closed by funderism and now contract with the purchasers of the reopened by readjustment, should con-road that they should pay the state sider it the proudest privilege of their lives to cast their ballots for the readjuster party. All of us, indeed, should desire free ballots for ourselves and deprive the commonwealth of the free schools for our children; for even which had been secured to her | though we may not use the free ballots ourselves, and although our children may not require a free education, yet the ballot and the education should be ours and our children's as the best arms and equipments in time of need, Now is rapidly approaching a time of need.

Now is rapidly approaching a time of need for your ballots, and for your own sakes, as well as for your children, let your ballots on the sixth of November same authority the remaining \$100,000 was appropriated to the construction of bury bourbonism and funderism forever! As long as these menace you and Virginia there can be neither security nor peace among us. You see it, know it, and so let your votes be cast that readjustment shall be put beyond all child in the commonwealth is sure that peril and intrenched impregnably. WILLIAM MAHONE,

> Bad, Bad, Bad Blood. Some blood is bad because it is poor and weak. Some is bad because it contains impurities. Some men have such bad blood that the wonder is it does not poison the mosquitoes who come to

bite them. The rich red color of good blood is owing to the iron which is present. Blood which has not enough iron in it is always unsatisfactory. The person in whose yeins it circulates cannot be

The efforts of expert chemists to produce a preparation of iron which can be assimilated with the blood have resulted in that perfect preparation which is an important part of Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the only one which treely enters into the blood. It is the only one which accomplished the de-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. H. BRUNHILD & BRO..

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO, NAVYS AND TWISTS,

SINGER
Is the BEST BUILT,
FINEST FINISHED,
EASIEST RUNNING
WE ever offered the public
resents the most popular style for offer you for the recy low price of one task you to pay until you line. After having examined it, present, return it to us to ur triperess, and order at once, or

JOB PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

F YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR Bil Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads Hand Bills,

Cards, Tags, Circulars, Progammes, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, Lables, Tickets.

Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of

P. O. Box 402. Be Refer to Editor of this paper.



D.M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH. Kicamond and Petersburg Railroad Co

OMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th

LEAVE RICHMOND-SOUTH

3.16 P. M., Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stope only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raieigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M. Freight daily (except Sundays LEAVE PETERSBIRG-NORTH 3:55 A M. Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Siespers be-tween Charleston and Millord, Va

7.30 A M. Freight daily, (except Sunday)

I, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomae Railroad for all points east and west Also mak-ing connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Vir-ginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stope at Manchester, Chester and On-trails. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Froight daily (except Sund A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond II.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will star from the Appomattox Depot. A POPE G P & T Agent nov 19 11

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbis BUNGS,

250 Kees NAILS, 500 Bundles Hoop Inon.

25 Bbis GLUE. For sale by

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FAST MAIL

THE REPRESENTATION

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST VIA RICHMOND FREDERICLEAURO AND PO-

daily at 8,00 p m and 4 40 a. m.

eave Richmond at. * 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 pm.

Pullman Paiace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 8,00 p m train to Washington

REST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

TEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,

all kinds, &c., &., &.,

Printed promptly and neatly. Write to E. S. WARROCK.

Wilmington, N. C. april 8 tf



THE GENUINE ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

ROCK LIME

TOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

Discounts on Large Lots.

Tailor and Clothier. HAS A SPLENDID ASSOCTMENT

MERICAN AND IMPOR

NEW CHOP CUBA AND PORTO BICO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W.A.S.

Schiedam

Aromatic

WOLFE'S

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 45 p m, and *9 30 p m.

arrive at Baltimore at †1205 noon and †545 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, •8 00 a m.

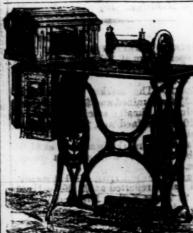
Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p p m, and *6 30 a m. †Daily, Sunday excepted. *Daily.

CATAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent,
aug 17 ti

COTTON PRESSES, COTTONGINS

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARAN.

essors to Jao, Dawson.



Williams Sewing Machines

BEST IN THE WORLD

EVERY MACRINE WARRANTED BY THE MARRIE Factories located at Mentreal, Canada, an Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUPACTURING CO. 347 Notre Dame Street, Mentreel

81 15 PER CASK.

WILLIAM LYNCH.

THE

FRENCH BROS.

Rocky Point, N. C., or O. G. PARSLET, Ja. Wilmington, N. C.

ending of any article, with any alteration

marks above described, will

Doeskins and Broadcloths

Which he will cut and make to on in the latest styles. Statisfication Guaranteed. Store north side of Princess st

DOLPHO WOLFS BONS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1888,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 p. m Passengers Train on the W. & W. Rail road will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily-Nos. 47 North and 48 South

. 6.40 A M .12.40 P M . 3.00 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSEN GER TRAIN, Daily-No. 40 South.

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington...... Train No 40 South will stop only at Wil-

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 %. M. and 1.3) P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily. Train on Scotland Neck Brarch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily, All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sun-day via Bay Line. Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Rich-mond and Washington,

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. SCHNAPPS.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5;15 A. M., Eally except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't. T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent may 13 ti OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'
PETERSBURG RAILBOAD COMPANY,
PETERSUBEG, VA., Aug. 12, 1883.)

IT HAVING REEN BROUGHT TO OUR COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882 trains on this road will run as follows

GOING SOUTH. attention that imitations of our articlelar BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL

being sold in this market, noticelis hereby Passenger trains, daily 12:42 and 3:46 P.M Arrive at Weldon 2 2 and 5:36 P.M. Freight trains daily, ex-

Arrive at Weldon.

given to all whom it may concern, that the LEAVE WELDON Passenger Trains, daily 2:25 A. M. 1 P.M.

> 4:12 A.M Arrive at Petersburg Train 'eaving Petersburg at &# P. M. tops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on light and day trains.

Preight trains on this read are inten-triusively for freight, and no prevision ade on them for the comfort and con-

Sugar, Coffee, Flour, PULL STOCK ON HAND.

BAILBOADS. GEM. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFEICE Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.



CHARGE OF SCHEDULE ONJAND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P.
Will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Dally)

cave Wilmington...... 9,00 P M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

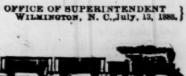
Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Train 43 stops at all stations

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train All trains ruu solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent, may 13-tf Carolina Central Rail-

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Su nday at 7 A. M.



N and arter June 9, 1883, the following PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, street Depoi) as follows: EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

> Leave Charlotte., Arrive at Shelby. Trains No. I and I makes close connec-tion at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raisigh, and at Chartotte with She'by Division Train.

L C. JONES

29 MARKET STREKT.

WILMINGTON, N. C. July 8, 1888.

Nos, 48 West and 47 East,

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion. Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C.; C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

road Company.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.

Do. No. 2 de do Saturday.

P. W. CLABK, General Passenger Agent.

JOHN WERNER

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUNER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY PRIENDS IN SMITHVILLS

BROWN & PEARSON. PASSIONABLE HAIR DRESSESS AND

ADRIAN & VOLLERA

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES. Chief Justice Coleridge is visiting

to the penitentiary from New Hanover

for laceny.

Baltimore. The United States Surreme Court

convened on Monday.

Physicians of Pensacola deny the existence of yellow fever in that city. A \$30,000 fire occurred in New Or-

\$22,000. The visiting journalists from this

Boston. Thirty visiting military companies are expected to attend the State fair at

Richmond. Senator Edmunds will reign as president pro tem, of the sevate when congress meets.

Greenlaw's Opera House and several business houses in Memphis were destroyed by fire Tuerday night. Loss about \$170,000.

President Arthur spent last Sunday at Raritan, N. J., as the guest of Sec. retary Frelinghuysen.

The Washington statisticians place the number of males in the south who cannot write at 4.154.125.

Mary Daly, aged 65, was killed a few nights since by falling down stairs at her residence in Brooklyn. The 53d semi-annual conference of

the Mormon Church was held at Sait Lake City on Saturday last. Malignant yellow fever has devel oped at Brewton's, Ala., on the Mont

gomery and Mobile Railroad. Simon Macks & Co., clothing manufacturers, New York, have assigned The preferences are for over \$300,000

A rumor is current that Sir Stafford Northcote had been shot and danger was on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys and ously wounded in Ireland. The rumor lacks confirmation.

A cotton fire occurred on board of steamer at Savannah Sunday night The fire was checked after 150 bales had been destroyed.

The Episcopal General Convention in session at Philadelphia, has reported favorably on the creation of a new diocese in North Carolina

Cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the condition of the crop on the 1st of October, was worse than on the 1st of September.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture is notified that pleuropneumonia has appeared among the cattle in Lehigh county, and an investigation has been ordered.

The celebration of the bi-centennial of the first German colony in this country, at Philadelphia, took place throughout the United States on Monday. At Pittsburg the procession was fifteen miles long.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffer ing and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole syst Mrs. Winslow's Southing SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TERTHING I pleasant to the taste, and is the precription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. ly

Lawlessuess on the South Carolina Border.

We are informed that a condition of affairs exists on the South Carolina line, in the counties of Robeson and Columbus, which calls for the attention ade runners to infest the borderland offering for sale whisky on which neither federal nor state tax has been paid. As is usual under such circumtances, whisky is not drank in modebut guzzled in great quantities perfect agreement between Tilden and because of the necessity for "making liendricks that the "old ticket" shall hay while the sun shines." This state be put up in 1884, and that John Kelaffairs culminated on the 20th nit. It has pledged the "old man" the unone man and the serious wounding story, if true, is perhaps important, and

The only difference between one yard the cultivation of the cyster.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERI-His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Impend-

about a house on Ferry street, in

teeth and fully realizing his situation,

killed, but one of the number prompt

cend he would capture the man alive-

paper he said:

what ailed."

ompletely?

Mr. Curtin, do you?"

"None whatever. Our department

refuse to be put off with the two little

A Minneapolis paper has evolved an

important secret from "authoritative

quarters" to the effect that there is a

Hondricks that the "old ticket" shall

Connecticut devotes 90,000 acres to

bespace nor

o badly off that it was almost impos-

known any number of men in the po-

ice and fire departments of this coun-

Your present appearance, Mr. Cur

defied justice and the officials below

in China--The Work of a Mob. LONDON, October 7 .- The startling ing Fate. intelligence has just been received here Buffalo, New York News. from China that Charles Seymour, the One morning several years ago, just United States consul at Canton, has the dull gray light was beginning to been assassinated. show itself in the east, a small band of

men might have been seen deployed The news from China is of the gravest character. The population of falo. There was nothing special either Canton has been in a furor. The popuin the dress of appearance of the men indicate their intention, but it was lar turbulence has been directed almost plain that they had business of im exclusively against foreigners. The portance on hand. Suddenly a man immediate cause of the riots is dissatappeared at one of the windows, took isfaction over the sentence imposed by e situation at a glance, and, swingthe British consulate upon Tidewaiter ng himself outward with wonderful uickness, scaled to the roof the house, Logan. This man was Tom Ballard, the noto-Logan was placed on trial September

A U. S. Consul Murdered -- Chas.

Seymour, of Wisconsin, Killed

rious counterfeiter; and armed to the 26, upon a charge of having been a ringleader in the riots on the quay on him., Some of the officers, knowing September 10. and with having during the desperate character of the man, the fight drowned a Chinaman by proposed to shoot him until he was throwing him into the river. The ly protested, and declared that if his trouble began in a dispute between a rother officers would assist him to as- Portugese and some Chinamen. The latter attacked the former in such Accordingly he began the difficult and numbers that Logan interfered in his dangerous task, and succeeded in bring- behalf and in the contest threw one of ing his prisoner to the ground in safety | the natives overboard. This act re-The man who accomplished this task was Mr. Thomas Curtin, the present superintendent of city police of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Curtin is a man who is tions in Tonquin, made a combined atknown by every prominent detective tack upon the European warehouses and policeman in America, and he upon the wharf. Among the besieges stands preeminently in the front rank were ten German and five English of his profession. Quiet and gentle- merchants, who in the defence manly in appearance and manners, he made of their property fired into the possesses a courage combined with mob, killing five Chinamen. The marked physical powers, that make him | Chinese military finally overcame the the terror of evil does and the pride of mob.

aw-abiding citizens. Few people can On the 28th of September Logan was realize, however, the trials, exposures, convicted of manslaughter in drownand even privations, to which the mem-bers of every municipal police and fire serve a term of seven years' imprisonleans Monday morning. Insurance department are exposed. Compelled ment at hard labor. The sentence \$22,000. ject to the most inclement weather, and men as being too light. They wanted often necessitated by the nature of blood for blood and demanded Logan's state received quite an ovation at their duties to protracted undertakings life. But no notice of the demand was they endure a nervous and physical taken by the British consulate, and the strain that is terrible. Such was the Cantonese have since been in a state of experience of Mr. Curtin in former turmoil, vowing vengeance against all days; and it is not surprising that he foreigners. Large bodies of soldiers found himselt suffering from a myste-rious physical trouble. In relating his fend the foreigners and their property. experience to a representative of this The mob daily increased, and the native soldiery learned to sympathize At times when I was on duty I with them. The rioters even made de would feel an unaccountable weariness | monstrations against the native officials. and lack of energy. My appetite was Fresh troops aggravated the troubles, dso uncertain and my head seemed and the natives have at last broken dull and heavy. I did not fully un over all restraint.

erstand these troubles, but supposed, The American consul is not known as most people suppose, that I was suf-fering from malaria. I tried to throw tives, as be took no part in any of the the feeling, but it would not go. I recent demonstrations. But the Canhought I might overcome it but found fonese are up against all resident forwas mistaken, and I finally became eigners, and it is feared that the present riots will culminate in a war of exible to attend to my duties. I have termination. No foreign nation has a naval representative in Canton adequate to the protection of its interests try who have been afflicted as I was, or people there, most of the foreign en-of-war being at Hong Kong.

and I doubt not there are to day hundreds similarly troubled who, like my The Marquis Tseng said to-night he self, did not know the cause, or really eared that the news about Ithe assassiastion of Mr. Seymour was true, and feared that the prolongation of the distin, does not indidate much physical pute between France and China was debility," said the interviewer as he tending to inflame beyond control the muscle standing nearly five feet eleven inches in height before him

"O, no: that is altogether a thing of the past, I have enjoyed almost perfect health, although I now realize that I was on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys and traveling at a very rapid pace."

"How did you come to recover so of the Irish Nationalists last night a CRIDE TURBERT AND A CRID

"How did you come to recover so committee reported that Senator Logan That is just what I want to tell you, and the Chicago congressmen will, at for I believe it may be of great service the request of their constituents, ask o many others in my profession who the Department of State at Washingmay possibly hear of it. I began the ton to furnish a reputable counsel of use of a popular remedy at the earn this city, or resident in the State of were the official quotations: est solicitation of a number of friends Illinois, with a letter to the American in this city, and found it to my great legation in London. This letter will Good Ordinary, Good Ordinary gratification that I began feeling bet-ter. This feeling continued and I ish authorities the courtesy of allowing gained in strength and vigor until now counsel to appear for O'Donnell and I am perfectly well-and wholly thro' participate in his defense, if O'Donnell the instrumentality of Warner's Safe should prove to be a bona fide Ameri-Cure, which I believe to be the best can citizen and should set up that medicine for policemen, firemen, rail-road men, or any other class of people to communicate with Senator S. M. exposed to dauger of a change of Cullom and the congressmen of Illiweather, ever discovered. Since my recovery I have recommended it everywhere, and never knew a case where it failed either to cure or benefit. I would not be without it under any considera- | that a cablegram be sent to Hon. A. M. ion, and I am positive it is a wonder- Sullivan, O'Donnell's counsel in Lonfully valuable and at the same stime don, to ascertain if Patrick O'Donnell entirely harmless remedy. Indeed, 1 be an American citizen. The execusee that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United tive committee which had charge of States Medical College of New York, the Ogden Grove picnic of August 5 speaks of it in the highest terms."
So you experience little difficulty in the execution of your duties now,

Increased Postal Facilities.

was never in better condition than at WASHINGTON, October 6 .- With a view to facilitating and hastening the "And do you never have any fear of delivery of mail matter in large cities some of the desperadoes whom you the postoffice department is gradually have been the means of bringing to extending the system of sorting city Not in the least. Such men do not a small scale with very satisfactory retry to retaliate, partially because they have not the courage, but oftener because they respect and officer who does while in transit by distributing the classify city mails as far as possible The policemen, firemen, letter carriers and other public employes in this
postoffice, "for lock boxes," "for banks
postoffice, "for lock boxes," "for banks country have a particular trying life. and bankers," and for the several met-When, therefore, a simple and pure remedy that can restore and sustain the be handled with greater quickness and health of all such men is found, it should be cause for great congratula. The system was recently tried on sevtion, especially when recommended by eral trains running into Philadelphia such a man as Superintendent Thomas and the service was so satisfactory that the postmaster of that city asked to have his mails sorted on all trains. It The two wings of the New York city Democracy are unable to agree on ment to eventually have the mail matis the intention of the postoffice departprinciples. Their principles are seven ter sorted in this way on railway trains in number, viz: five loaves and two for all large cities in the country. small fishes. Tammany will have the five loaves and the county Democracy

The pottery factory at Chaitanoega of the authorities. It appears that the convenience of escape across the border has induced several whisky block. The difference is thought to be having agreed to take \$5,000 of the stock, and the citizens will raise the balance of \$35,000, which is the amount balance of \$35,000, which is the amount

> The corn crop in Geergia and Florida is said to be the best ever grown in the two states. The barns are filled with the old crop, which is selling at from twenty to thirty cents a bushel.

IF NOT, TAKE A LOOK AT OUR NEW

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

October 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened quiet at 351 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 80 casks at 36 cents. Later we hear of small sales at 35½ cents, at which the market closes.
Rosin—Market dull at \$1 12½ for
Strained and \$1 17½ for Good Strained,

with no sales to report.

TAR—The market was steady at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quota-

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow

\$1 25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market dull, with sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of 10 1-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 713-16 cts \$3 lb Good Ordinary, 9 1-16 ""

Low Middling, 911-16 ""

Middling, 911-16 ""

Good Middling, 10 7-16 ""

October 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market opened firm at 35} cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at quo-

Rosin-Market dull at \$1 124 for Strained and \$1 171 for Good Strained with no sales to report.

TAR—The market was fim at \$1 80

per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quota-CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip

and Virgin.
Corron—Market firm, with sales reported of 200 bates on a basis of 10 1-16 ents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary. Good Ordinary 7 13 16 cts 18 th 9 11-16 " Low Middling, Middling, 10 1-16 Good Middling, 10 7-16

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 35½ cents per gallon oid, and later we hear of sales of 150 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market dull at \$1 12} for

Strained and \$1 171 for Good Strained, with no sales to report. TAR-Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl. or 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady,

vith sales reported at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Later we hear of sales of 145 casks at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.
Corron.—Market steady, with sales

reported of 800 bales on a basis of 101 cents per lb. for Middling and 152 do on private terms. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary, Good Ordinary, 7.15-16 cts Low Middling, 9 13-16 " Middling, 104 Good Middling, 104

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, - The market opened firm at 351 cents per gallon with sales reported later of 600 casks

opened strong at 36} cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 150 casks at quotations,
Rosin-Market firm at \$1 10 for Strained, and \$1 15 for Good Strained,

with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at quotations. TAR—The market was firm at \$1.80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at

CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and

COTTON-Market firm, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 101 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations: 8 1-16 cts # #

Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

October 10. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - The market opened steady at 361 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks t quotations.

Rosin-The market was firm at \$1 10 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with small sales at quo-

TAR .- Market firm at \$1 80 per bbl 280 lbs, with sales at quota ions. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady. with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin,

with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market fi.m., with sales reported of 375 bales on a basis of 101 cents for Midding. The following were the official quotations: were the official que Ordinary, Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 Good Ordinary, Low Middling Middling, ood Middling

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tite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by head-aches, nervousness, hyste les and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 69 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, redistable.

leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C' will give immediate and lasting relier. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

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